

## The Logan Republican

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## EDITORIAL

WILLIAM GLASMAN NOT  
A DEMOCRAT

In a recent editorial under the  
heading "For Revenue Only" the Ogden  
Examiner touches up the Bull  
Moose leaders, especially the Salt  
Lakers, and incidentally throws some  
hot shot at the Hon. William Glas-  
mann of Ogden. Among other things  
the Examiner asks:

How does the big Bull Moose of  
Weber county, Bill Glasmann, like  
the way this quartet of office seek-  
ers to land in the Democratic col-  
umn after the has lifted his voice  
from Logan to St. George for pro-  
tection? Will he sit supinely in  
his sanctum and let Steve Love  
and the rest trade him for a mess  
of pottage?

The article seems to have aroused  
the ire of the big Bull Moose and  
under the heading "William Glas-  
mann not a Democrat" the Standard  
under the heading: "William Glas-  
mann publishes the following:

There should be no question as  
to where the publisher of this pa-  
per stands, when the interests of  
Utah are considered.

The Examiner asks, "Will Mr.  
Glasmann remain supinely in his  
sanctum and let the Salt Lake  
Progressive leaders trade him off  
with the other Progressives for  
a mess of pottage to be delivered  
to the Democratic party?"

This paper and its publisher Mr.  
Glasmann, are Republicans, and  
when the latter walked out of the  
Chicago convention with Colonel  
Roosevelt he did not throw away  
his Republicanism, but claimed he  
was with the majority of the Re-  
publican party, notwithstanding  
the fact that the standard element  
had control of the national com-  
mittee and counted the Progres-  
sive Republicans out of the party.  
The fact that many followed  
Colonel Roosevelt into the Progres-  
sive party does not mean that they  
have forsaken or repudiated the  
principles of Republicanism as  
taught by Abraham Lincoln and  
the long line of great leaders who  
made the Republican party and the  
nation great and glorious. The  
Standard was convinced that Col-  
onel Roosevelt would get a great-  
er vote from the rank and file of  
the Republican than would Mr.  
Taft and the ballot proved that  
to be true. The Standard never  
doubted but that the two branches  
of the Republican party would  
again get together before the next  
presidential election. Senator Bris-  
towl, one of the greatest Progres-  
sive leaders of the nation said  
when he went back to the Repub-  
lican party, that the Republicans  
of Kansas were Progressives and  
he could not see why he should  
forsake the Republican party  
name in Kansas when that party  
was the Progressive party of Kan-  
sas.

The Standard is convinced that  
the Republican party of Utah is  
just as progressive as is the Re-  
publican party of Kansas or of  
California. The changing of names  
does not change the principles. It  
was the Standard's intention to  
remain faithful to the Progres-  
sive party in Utah, believing it  
only a question of time when the  
Republican party of Utah would  
espouse the Progressive doctrine.  
There cannot be any good reason  
why a progressive Republican  
should join the Democratic party  
when the great foundation prin-  
ciples of both the Progressive party  
and the Republican party are  
protecting the east and the south.  
The Democratic party in power has  
placed most of Utah's principal in-  
dustries on the free list while  
protecting the east and the south.  
Utah's best interests should be  
supported by every citizen of Utah.

The cry raised by the Salt Lake  
Tribune that the Progressives and  
Democrats should get together in  
order to defeat Reed Smoot does  
not meet a responsive chord in  
the Standard office. Reed Smoot  
has won a name and place for  
himself in the United States sen-  
ate and, on that record, is entitled  
to support. Laying aside Reed  
Smoot's political standing, we feel  
that he is entitled to the support  
of the people of Utah as a man,  
as a citizen, as a statesman, and  
on the record he has made for  
Utah, while he has been in the  
senate.

Since the Progressive leaders  
are negotiating to transfer the  
Progressives to the Democratic  
party, we repudiate the entire  
leadership of the Progressive cause  
in Utah and will cast our lot again  
with the Republican cause. In  
doing this, we do so with the full  
belief that the Republicans of  
Weber county are fully as Progres-  
sive as the Progressives of Weber  
county are and more Progressive  
than the alleged Progressive lead-  
ers in Salt Lake City who have  
proved traitors to the cause.

### BRYAN IN DOUBLE ROLL

In the matter of Chautauqua ser-  
vice Mr. Bryan, our distinguished  
Secretary of State, appears to make  
such replies as the spirit dictates,  
geography perhaps being considered,  
and without any great regard for  
consistency.

Replying to an inquiry from a Paris  
newspaper Mr. Bryan said:

For many years past I have lec-  
tured to Chautauqua associations.  
I fail to see why I should give them  
up now that I am secretary of state.  
President Wilson does not disap-  
prove.

It is true that my lectures are in-  
terspersed between various turns,  
but these are necessary to hold au-  
diences during morning, afternoon,  
and evening sessions.

I speak on educational subjects  
only. It is for this object that I  
give the lectures not for a lucra-  
tive end.

When speaking to his own people  
he assumes a different role, and  
makes no reference to the educa-  
tional phase of the question. It is  
the "Making a Living" that absorbs him  
on American soil, and in order to in-  
crease his income he prescribes as  
follows:

When I announced that I found  
it necessary to supplement my of-  
ficial income and that I would turn  
to the lecture platform as the most  
natural as well as an entirely legiti-  
mate means of earning what addi-  
tional income I needed the question  
was at once asked: "Why is Mr.  
Bryan unable to live upon a salary  
of \$12,000 a year?"

It ought to have occurred to any-  
one who was tempted to ask the  
question that the question is not  
whether a cabinet officer could live  
on \$12,000 a year if he had nothing  
to consider except the expenses at-  
tendant upon living in Washington  
but whether he could add the ex-  
penses of official life to his other  
expenses and meet them all out  
of his salary.

Every man who has reached a po-  
sition where he is likely to be ap-

pointed to a high office has assum-  
ed obligation which cannot be sus-  
pended when he enters office. My  
obligations to church, charity, edu-  
cation, and for my insurance can-  
not be discontinued. They amount  
to more than \$6,800 per year, and  
these, though the largest, are by  
no means all will absorb more than  
half the salary which I receive.

Mr. Bryan is said to have been  
absent from Washington 72 days out  
of the 310 days following his taking  
of the oath of office during which  
time he traveled over 30,000 miles.  
During these 72 days he made 48 ad-  
dresses over half of which were po-  
litical, the rest being official polit-  
ical and personal.

That these speeches were for a  
"lucrative end" no one will deny. And  
perhaps no one has objection, but why  
say that he is playing the role of the  
philanthropist to our friends in Paris,  
France, when as a matter of fact the  
whole program is based upon the  
"loaves and fishes."

### COUNTRY STORES ARE NOT HURT

While the long fight for the parcel  
post was waging, there was always  
one stock argument in opposition.  
That was the damage that would be  
done to the country stores. It was  
also felt by many merchants that it  
would drain the life blood out of re-  
tail trade in towns of some size.

The last bulletin of the National  
Association of Credit Men contains  
the results of an investigation into  
this question. One of the questions  
asked was: Are country stores suf-  
fering from the aggressiveness of the  
mail order houses? This and other  
questions were sent to wholesale deal-  
ers. If the cross roads and small  
city man is growling, the sales man-  
ager for the jobber hears it quickly  
enough.

These questions brought out no  
sentiment among the retailers that  
the parcel post was hurting them.  
But there was a general feeling that  
the new system removes a burden-  
some expense.

Th extent of the tax imposed by  
the former heavy express charges  
was not realized. It came in dribbles.  
It was a quarter here, half a dollar  
there, a dollar somewhere else. A  
good deal of the time it was charged  
up to the consumer. No doubt there  
were many circumstances under  
which the retailer felt he had to  
pay it to satisfy his customer.

In the long run the change may  
prove a good thing for the express  
companies. Under the old regime,  
they could not have possibly consid-  
ered themselves popular. Now they  
are advertising their claims and rates.  
The moment a corporation shows it-  
self anxious to please and get busi-  
ness, that moment it has laid the  
foundation of popular favor.

Retail merchants of course must  
realize that more work is going to be  
done by mail orders sent to stores  
near home. They must by advertis-  
ing keep their goods before the out-  
lying farmers of their territory or  
their rival around the corner will  
get it.

### THE FIRST PRINTING PRESS

The first printing press in the east-  
ern settlement of America was set  
up in 1638. In the summer of that  
year a ship bearing a printing press,  
a printer and three pressmen arrived  
on the shore of New England, the  
printer being Stephen Daye. In the  
same year the press was set up at  
Cambridge. One of the earliest and  
perhaps the most celebrated of the  
issues was: The Bay Psalm Book.  
It is interesting to know that the ac-  
tual press is still preserved. After  
various wanderings in Boston, Con-  
necticut, New Hampshire and Ver-  
mont, it was found in Windsor coun-  
ty and presented it to the Vermont  
Historical Society.

If you are undecided as to what  
business to go into—go into the sun-  
shine business. It pays big profits.  
You know how physical sunshine ef-  
fects you—how it makes your day  
pleasant, cheerful, and puts health,  
zeal and vigor into your system. Sun-  
shine in your face, is of an infinitely  
higher order because you can take

it into the darkest corners of your  
day and there will be light.

The man who works with one eye  
on the clock, and drops his uplifted  
hammer without finishing the stroke,  
when he hears the first sound of the  
whistle, may save a little exertion,  
but he will never advance; and he  
will be the first man off the job when  
there is a shortage of work and the  
last man taken on when there is  
shortage of help. It is all right to  
heed the sound of the whistle when  
it blows but too much time spent in  
watching the clock marks a laggard.

### THREE PROMINENT GENERALS OF EARLY DAYS

Generals Israel Putnam and Daniel  
Morgan may be treated together. One  
was born in Massachusetts, the other  
in New Jersey, but the wild soul  
of Morgan caused him to run away  
from home when he was seventeen  
years of age and settle in the wild  
woods of Virginia, so that in the great  
war the two men were the real rep-  
resentatives of the north and the  
south and were totally unlike except  
when a fight was on and then they  
were in absolute accord.

Putnam was as much at home at  
Bunker Hill as Morgan was at the  
Cowpens. Neither was a great gen-  
eral but both were natural fighters,  
and each, with a small command  
could do all that was to be done.  
Both were impetuous, Morgan was  
almost reckless. Putnam in his youth  
went to fight the French in Canada,  
he was in Albermarle's command  
that captured Havana, and when the  
war of the Revolution came and the  
news of the fight at Lexington reach-  
ed him, he left his plow in the fur-  
row and in a single day on horse-  
back rode a hundred miles to join  
the nucleus of the army then forming.  
While Prescott was really in com-  
mand at Bunker Hill, upon Putnam's  
arrival, he asked Putnam, because of  
his great experience, to take charge  
and the two brave men worked in  
perfect accord. It was Putnam who  
bade the men to hold their fire  
until the word was given and then to  
shoot low, to aim at their waist-  
bands.

When Washington gave him an in-  
dependent command he did not do  
so well, his part was to fight as a  
brigadier under orders, and he bore  
the reputation of more closely ex-  
ecuting orders than any other officer  
in the army.

He fought the battles of Guilford  
Court House and Camden which  
were both drawn fights, then the  
British having received heavy rein-  
forcements, the only thing to do was  
to retreat before him, but to make  
such retreat as would insure to the  
enemy's loss every day. Then fol-  
lowed the most masterful generalship  
of the war, maneuvers, fierce skir-  
mishes, striking at the enemy and then  
getting away, and this continued all  
the way across North Carolina.

It was like the falling back of  
Thomas from Atlanta to Nashville in  
our Civil war.

Every measure of the Americans,  
during their march from Catawba to  
Virginia was judiciously designed and  
vigorously executed.

But when supplies and reinforce-  
ments reached Greene, he turned on  
his enemy and gave him no rest un-  
til others came and the coils were  
so drawn that the British commander  
was forced to surrender and the war  
was over.

General Greene had all the ele-  
ments of a great commander. He  
was in the Revolutionary war what  
the Rock of Chickamauga was in the  
Civil war. On wider fields and with  
a great command he would have won  
a place as one of the world's great  
soldiers.

Next to Washington he was the  
foremost captain of the war for in-  
dependence and may have always  
insisted that as a soldier he was  
Washington's equal if not superior.  
He, at least, did the utmost that  
could have been done with the means  
provided him.

As in war he was a perfect soldier  
in peace he was a perfect citizen and  
in peace and war one whom God al-  
mighty gave to the world as a per-  
fect man.—Goodwin's Weekly.

## Lifelong Democrat Tells Why He Has Joined the G.O.P.

Fred J. Kiesel Says Free Trade Is  
Ruinous Policy For the  
West

Ogden March 2.—Because of the  
prosperity which he says he found  
marked Republican administrations;  
because the high protection policy  
advocated by the Republican party  
has produced prosperous conditions  
in other countries; and most impor-  
tant, he says, because he believes the  
prosperity of the west is dependent  
upon protective tariff; because of  
these things Fred J. Kiesel has be-  
come a Republican. His conversion  
to the Republican party from the  
Democratic party occurred recently  
he said, as a result of his general  
observation of conditions during the  
years he spent in the United States.  
The chief cause of his conversion he  
said was a recent trip to Germany,  
when he observed the remarkable  
prosperity that he says, has resulted  
from a protective policy.

When asked Why are you a Re-  
publican? Mr. Kiesel smiled and said  
That is easily answered: I'm a Re-  
publican because I believe in protec-  
tion.

When pressed for details, Mr. Kie-  
sel only said:

It seems to me that answers the  
question satisfactorily. Details would  
spoil the answer.

The interviewer did not think so.  
Mr. Kiesel remained firm. Finally a  
compromise resulted. Mr. Kiesel  
said he wished time to think over the  
subject.

I am no student of politics. Neither  
am I a politician and I do not wish  
to break into the political limelight.  
You can call later in the evening,  
but I want it understood that I give  
this interview reluctantly.

This is what he said:

#### Becomes a Democrat

I came to the United States from  
Germany when I was 15 years old.  
That was during Buchanan's admin-  
istration, which was Democratic.  
Through hearing Democratic prin-  
ciples discussed and from observing  
conditions I became a Democrat.

These Democratic principles be-  
came more strongly fixed when I  
moved to the south and lived there  
for a few years. I was there during  
part of the civil war and the entire  
south was strongly Democratic. When  
I came to Utah in 1863 there was no  
national policy. There were the Peo-  
ple's party and the Liberal party and  
I became a member of the Liberals.  
When statehood came I voted with  
the Democratic party.

It was during Cleveland's terms  
that I first had my doubts concerning  
the success of a free trade policy. At  
that time I had a warehouse in On-  
tario, Oregon. Wool that had been  
kept two years in the hopes of bet-  
ter prices could be bought at 4 1/2  
cents a pound. Ewes could be bought  
for 90 cents each. We had herd  
times but I still had faith in Demo-  
cratic principles and thought things  
would right themselves. The so-called  
Wilson tariff laws were in effect.

During the free silver times I was  
strongly allied with the Democrats  
and was a delegate to the national  
convention when Bryan was nomi-  
nated. Then the silver question was  
settled and the country settled down  
to McKinley's administration.

#### Dingley Bill Helps

The Dingley tariff bill was passed  
and conditions improved rapidly.  
Wool was soon up to the mark where  
it should be. My faith in Democratic  
principles began to waver. My con-  
version to the Republican party oc-  
curred after my trip to Germany re-  
cently.

When I was in Germany forty-four  
years ago there were few factories.  
The inhabitants were fairly well off,  
but there was no wealth nor great  
manufacturing establishments. But

about forty years ago, Bismarck—  
against his own views, but at the re-  
quest of the people—consented to a  
high or protective tariff. What is the  
result?

When I visited Germany recently  
there were factories, manufacturing  
establishments, wealth and a general  
prosperity. Germany is now one  
of the richest countries in Europe.

My visit set me to thinking. I be-  
gan to read the speeches and argu-  
ments of such men as Taft, Cannon  
and even Theodore Roosevelt. They  
convinced me I was on the wrong  
side of the fence.

#### Needs Protective Tariff

This country needs a protective  
tariff. Barring a few luxuries, we  
are able to supply all our wants from  
things produced here. We could  
build a wall around our borders and  
get along nicely. With the exception  
of England, all strong European coun-  
tries have protective tariffs and En-  
gland may soon adopt protection. Al-  
ready we have seen that the present  
policy of the Democrats is ruining  
one of the largest of the western in-  
dustries, the beet sugar industry. My  
efforts are for the west and the Re-  
publican party's principles mean west-  
ern greatness. Therefore I am a  
Republican.

### SPECIAL HEALTH WARNING FOR MARCH

March is a trying month for the  
very young and for elderly people.  
Croup, bronchial colds, lagrippe and  
pneumonia are to be feared and avoid-  
ed. Foley's Honey and Tar is a  
great family medicine that will quick-  
ly stop a cough, check the progress of  
a cold, and relieve inflamed and con-  
gested air passages. It is safe, pure  
and always reliable. Co-op Drug Co.  
—Advertisement.

## MILK PRICES FOR MARCH

Borden's Condensed Milk Company  
of Utah announce that it will pay  
for milk at its Logan and Wellsville  
plants during the month of March,  
35 cents per pound for butterfat at  
dairymen's milk stands or 37 cents  
per pound delivered at the factories  
LORENZO HANSEN, Supt.

### STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

The regular annual meeting of the  
Gins Copper Company of Logan,  
Utah, will be held in its office on the  
10th day of March, 1914, at 8 o'clock  
p. m. for the election of officers and  
the transaction of such other busi-  
ness as may properly come before the  
meeting.

Dated at Logan Utah, February  
28, 1914.

EDWARD KORUPKAT,

Secretary.  
—Advertisement. ml6

### ADVERTISED LETTERS

Logan, March 2, 1914.

The following letters if not called  
for within ten days will be sent to  
the dead letter office:

Crockeharenett, Mack.  
Barkson, Mrs. Edna.  
Goold, William.  
Hampton, Marion.  
Hendricks, Mrs. Reitta.  
Jackson, Junius.  
Maeley, Mrs. Martha.  
Parker, Mrs. Martha.  
Porter, Mrs. Gertrude.  
Rudd, Jesse.

Joseph Odell, Postmaster.

Patronize the home merchant.